

Chrysomela subsulcata Mann (det. Bryan): Nuluk Lake. Several specimens of variable size. The Pt. Barrow specimens of Weber, 1950, were also variable in size and iridescence. They were only found by patient searching July 3 and 4 while a cold wind blew from the polar ice. The insects moved sluggishly or remained immobile amongst the low, dryish tundra vegetation consisting mostly of lichens, short sedges and grasses. Their bronze elytra reflected sunlight or they would have been particularly hard to see in the vari-colored carpet of vegetation.

LITERATURE CITED

- WEBER, N. A. 1949. Late summer invertebrates, mostly insect, of the Arctic Alaskan slope. ENT. NEWS 50: 118-128.
———. 1950. A survey of the insects and related arthropods of Arctic Alaska. Part I. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 76: 147-206.

A Change of Names in the Cerambycidae, with other Notes

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As *Lamia spinosa* Say (1827) is a primary homonym of *Lamia spinosa* Drury (1773), it is essential that a new name be found for this common species of the genus *Dectes*. Since both *D. brevis* Casey and *D. texanus* LeConte are valid species, no synonyms are available for use. Hence the authors propose that the form in question be known as **Dectes sayi** Dillon and Dillon, nom. nov.

While the authors were studying over some Indo-Australian longhorns, it became apparent that the two specimens on which the description of *Mengelotes ambiguus* D. and D. had been based were mislabelled as coming from Mexico. *Mengelotes* D. and D. is a synonym of *Diochares*, and *ambiguus* is identical to *D. ambigenus* Chevrolat from the Philippine Islands.

Saperda vestita Say (1827), now placed in the genus *Eupogonius*, is a primary homonym of *Saperda vestita* Say (1824), and must be renamed, as LeConte suggested more than one hundred years ago (see Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia

(2) II, 1852, p. 159). For the present the species may be called *Eupogonius pauper* LeConte, which name is currently listed as a synonym of the form under discussion. However, there appears to be considerable evidence supporting *E. pauper* as valid in its own right, in which case a new name will have to be applied here. Other names, according to Knull (Ohio Biol. Surv. Bull. xxxix, 1946, p. 264), that might be available here are *E. fulvovestitus* Schaef. and *E. fraxini* Knull, the ultimate solution depending on a revisional study of the genus.

Dr. Carl Börner (1880–1953)

Because he was a figure of world-wide importance, it is fitting that a brief notice be published in an American entomological journal of the death of Dr. Carl Börner, it being assumed that a definitive account of his life and work will be published in Germany.

Dr. Börner was born in Bremen, May 28, 1880, and died June 14, 1953, in Naumburg/Saale (Russian Zone), Germany. During most of his life he was director of the Imperial Biological Institution's stations for research on the grape Phylloxera, first at Villers l'Orme-Metz, and later at the new center that he established at Naumburg. He came to recognize a number of "biotypes" or races of Phylloxera, grew and hybridized many varieties of grapes, studied the intricate problems of host-parasite relationship and the inheritance of resistance and of immunity. Using the American species, *Vitis cinerea*, he finally developed varieties immune to all nine biological races of Phylloxera.

Older entomologists will recall Dr. Börner's monumental work on the Chermes, published in 1908, and his subsequent papers on this group, now known as Adelgidae; they will recall also his many contributions on the grape Phylloxera (Die Reblaus), a species that he studied and published on over a period of forty years. Aphid workers will, of course, remember him for his many fine contributions in their particular field, that is, if they happen to have access to his papers, some of which were privately published and appear to have had a limited circulation. They will perhaps long remember him, and cause him unrest,